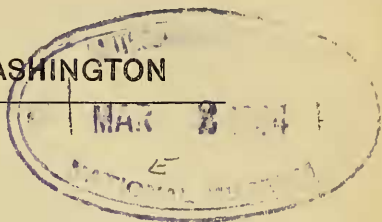


PROCEEDINGS
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THREE NEW UROTHRIPIDÆ FROM PANAMA.

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The types of the new species described below are in the author's collection.

Trachythrips deleoni, sp. nov.

Female.—Length about 1.1 mm. Color straw-yellow, with *head, prothorax, and mesothorax uniform dark brown*, extreme sides of metathorax and of first and ninth abdominal segments, as well as tip of tube, narrowly brown; remaining abdominal segments brown in lateral fourths or fifths, excepting for a paler area behind the middle of the blotches on segments 2 and 3 and a pale spot at the base of each major seta at the distal angles of segments 4-7; median portions of segments 3-8 with a pale brown cloud; legs with *fore femora white*, fore and hind tibiæ brown (darkest on outer surface) excepting for the pale ends; middle and hind femora and middle tibiæ narrowly dark brown along outer surface; all tarsi with cups brown; antennæ white in segments 1 and 2, shading through yellow in segment 3 and brownish yellow in 4 to light brown in 5; bright red subhypodermal pigmentation in head, prothorax, and along sides of abdomen.

Head scarcely 1.2 times as long as greatest width, pointed rather than truncate or emarginate in front, *not produced beyond eyes to form a bilobed process*, with the shallow median dorsal furrow crossed by anastomosing lines which form distinct reticles posterior to the eyes, this furrow devoid of tubercles. Eyes as in the genotype but with the two caudo-mesad facets usually separated by a single setigerous tubercle.

Male.—Smaller than female (length about 0.9 mm.), but otherwise similar.

Described from 46 mounted specimens, of which 11 are males, all taken at Porto Bello, Panamá, July 9 and 10, 1933, from dead leaves, branches, and standing herbaceous vegetation.

The italicized portions of the above description distinguish it readily from *T. watsoni* Hood, the genotype, and the two new species described below. It lacks the pronotal pale spot and the cephalic prolongation found in *T. frontalis* n. sp.; the white femora and the eye structure separate it

readily from *T. watsoni*; while the dark tibiae, less tuberculate head, and the presence usually of a single setigerous tubercle between the two inner posterior facets of the eyes serve to distinguish it from *T. albipes* n. sp. It is named after Señor Don Juan E. de Leon, Governor of the District of Portobelo, Panamá, to whom I am indebted for many courtesies.

Trachythrips albipes, sp. nov.

Female.—Length about 1.1 mm. Color straw-yellow, with head, *prothorax*, and *mesothorax* uniform dark brown; extreme sides of metathorax and of ninth abdominal segment, as well as tip of tube, narrowly dark brown; remaining abdominal segments brown in lateral fourths, excepting for a paler area behind the middle of the blotches on segments 2 and 3 and a pale spot at the base of each major seta at the distal angles of segments 4–7; median portions of segments 3–9, with a light brown cloud at base, at least; *legs* of fore pair clear white, save only for the dark, blackish brown *coxae* and the paler brown tarsal cups; middle and hind femora and middle tibiae narrowly dark brown along outer surface; hind tibiae brown (darkest on outer surface) excepting for the pale ends; antennae nearly white in segments 1 and 2, shading through yellow in segment 3 and brownish yellow in 4 to light brown in 5; bright red subhypodermal pigmentation in head, prothorax, and along sides of abdomen.

Head somewhat more than 1.2 times as long as greatest width, *truncate* rather than pointed or emarginate in front, slightly produced beyond eyes but scarcely to form a bilobed process, with the median furrow very shallow, confined to space between the eyes and crossed by only a few anastomosing lines which scarcely form distinct reticles posterior to the eyes, the median region of head minutely tuberculate excepting for a brief space between the eyes. Eyes as in the genotype, but with the two caudo-mesad facets separated by two setigerous tubercles.

Male.—Smaller than female (length about 0.9 mm.), but otherwise similar.

Described from many mounted specimens, of which several are males, all taken on Barro Colorado Island, Canal Zone, Panama, July 29 and August 14, 1933, from dead branches.

Readily known from the other species of the genus by the italicized portions of the above description. The white fore femora and tibiae are quite distinctive, separating it at once from its congeners. It takes a natural position between the species described above as *T. deleari* and *T. frontalis* described below.

Trachythrips frontalis, sp. nov.

Female.—Length about 1.1 mm. Color straw-yellow, with head dark brown; *prothorax* dark brown excepting for a white crescent-shaped blotch involving the entire front margin of pronotum and the anterior third of its median length; *mesothorax*, adjoining portions and sides of metathorax, and sides of abdominal segments 1 and 9, as well as tip of tube, dark brown; remaining abdominal segments brown in lateral fourths, excepting for a

paler area behind the middle of the blotches on segments 2 and 3 and a pale spot at the base of each major seta at the distal angles of segments 4-7; median portions of segments 3-9 with a light brown cloud at base, at least; *legs of fore pair white, with dark brown coxæ, brown tarsal cups, and a lighter brown cloud occupying the second and third fifths of the tibiæ*; middle and hind femora and tibiæ dark brown along outer surface, the tibiæ frequently crossed by a light brown cloud, their tarsi with brown cups; antennæ pale yellow, darkening distally, with segment 4 brownish yellow and segment 5 yellowish brown; bright red subhypodermal pigmentation in head, prothorax (more abundant usually in the white pronotal blotch), and along sides of abdomen.

Head about 1.25 times as long as greatest width, *decidedly produced beyond eyes to form a broadened process which is usually distinctly bilobed or emarginate* (though occasionally only truncate); median dorsal furrow very shallow, crossed by many anastomosing lines which form distinct reticles posterior to the eyes, this furrow devoid of tubercles though margined with about ten setigerous ones on either side. Eyes as in the genotype, but with *the two caudo-mesad facets separated by two setigerous tubercles*.

Male.—Smaller than female (length about 0.9 mm.), but otherwise very similar; cephalic prolongation less distinct, broadly rounded rather than bilobed in front.

Described from a large number of mounted specimens, of which several are males, taken on Barro Colorado Island, and at Frijoles, both in the Canal Zone, and Chorrera, Panamá; July 6-August 13, 1933.

The frontal projection and pronotal pale spot are possessed by no other species of the genus. It is closer to *T. albipes*, described above, than to its other congeners.